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# The President in Washington.

There are two things to which we as Americans are absolutely bound no matter what the consequences upon the condition of the people, the press and the President.

The first of these is to see that at all hazards the balance between the State and the nation shall be preserved as it was settled and fixed by the founders of this republic.

The other is to see that there is no confusion or mutual invasion of the three governmental departments—executive, legislative and judicial.

The time to defeat ROOSEVELT'S Rooseveltism and New Nationalism is now. Hitherto his strength has largely lain in the optimism of his enemies. He has won his victories before they began to understand.

Let self-respecting and conservative Republicans take warning. This year of grace and exceptional opportunity is the time and possibly the only time to defeat THEODORE ROOSEVELT in 1912.

## The Genesis of an Idea.

It has been repeatedly shown in these columns that Mr. ROOSEVELT has frequently and freely borrowed both his ideas and catch phrases from other speakers and writers. It is not necessary to impute to him deliberate plagiarism, but his mind seizes the passing nonsense of the hour with the avidity of a sponge, and "my policies" are a curious mosaic of the demagoguery of BRYAN, GOMPERS, MITCHELL, LA FOLLETTE and others. It is therefore not uninteresting to trace the genesis of the idea that the Supreme Court is a "fossilized" institution. To this charge Mr. ROOSEVELT has recently resorted again and again, and his many attacks upon the inferior Federal Judges have been largely forgotten in the indignation with which his attack upon the highest tribunal in the land has been met among most fair minded men, irrespective of party.

It is doubtful whether in any of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S numerous messages, speeches and essays any attack upon the Supreme Court can be found prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in March, 1908, in what was called the Danbury Hat case. His only previous reference to the court which we can now recall was his vehement attack upon Mr. BRYAN and his associates, who in the Democratic platform of 1906, with comparative mildness, intimated that the income tax decision should be accepted until such time as the Supreme Court itself should reverse its own ruling. After the Supreme Court had adjudicated that the numerous boycotts on interstate commerce which the American Federation of Labor had proclaimed and maintained were illegal and criminal under the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS in a signed editorial in the organ of the Federation had this to say with reference to the Supreme Court:

Right or wrong, there is no appeal from its decision. It is true that the only country possessing such a tribunal, and it is a subject for serious speculation whether we might not do better under some other form of procedure, but such speculation is useless so far as the immediate future is concerned. . . . We trust it will not be considered less majestic if we say that in our opinion the Supreme Court in this and other recent decisions affecting labor tends to prevent to medicinal procedure rather than make the application of legal principles to the present industrial situation.

However, it is not so wonderful that the court takes this attitude. The life of the environment of the Supreme Court has been such that it has not been brought into personal contact with industrial problems. On the contrary, their associations have been largely with business and financial men and men of affairs. Naturally a man absorbs most of his point of view from his environment. It is quite understandable to us that justices of the Supreme Court have little knowledge of modern industrial conditions and less sympathy with the efforts of the wage workers to adapt themselves to the marvellous revolution which has taken place in industry in the past half century. The language of the Hatters decision makes it clear that the Supreme Court has not informed itself in modern economics.

While the pedigree of a Rooseveltian idea may be as difficult to determine with entire accuracy as the authenticity of a Rembrandt or the antiquity of a Stradivarius violin, yet we hazard little but the statement that Mr. GOMPERS' references to the "medieval procedure" of the Supreme Court and its ignorance of modern economics were the fruitful seed, sown at the time in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S

speeches, which have been and continue to be planted into the repeated references to the "fossilization" of the Supreme Court. Whether Mr. Roosevelt shares the view of Mr. GOMPERS, that we might be better "under some other form of procedure" than that of the Supreme Court, does not appear to be probable that the president of the United States, in addressing the public, would speak of the Supreme Court with underriding public contempt. He has not suggested an alternative remedy for the fossilized court.

We give the genesis of the idea in order that the reader which Mr. Roosevelt has sought to give to THEODORE ROOSEVELT may be given to the one who first discovered the "medieval procedure" of the Supreme Court and its "fossilized" generation of modern conditions. Mr. ROOSEVELT would have been behind the vulgar shade of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, but ROOSEVELT'S words and speeches can be searched in vain for any justification of the vague repetition of the highest tribunal in the land by SAMUEL GOMPERS and THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## The President in Washington.

To call the President's return to Washington the "end of his mission" is accurate enough, although his stay at Beverly has not been a period of unbroken rest. He has got some golf, a few excursions in the countryside, and a trip up the New England coast. But he has been at work practically every day and has not been able to escape the cares of office or the details of his duties as does the man in private life who shuts his desk and flees to other scenes. It is not without justice that the spot to which the President makes his hot weather pilgrimage is known popularly as the summer White House.

Returning to Washington Mr. TAFT will have to solve certain problems of an intricate and involved nature, but he will find himself strengthened and supported by the record his Administration has made. The promised efforts at economy have been maintained, without brass bands, it is true, but with success in detail and substantial savings in the gross amounts expended. The reorganization of various bureaus and departments has made progress. It is particularly noticeable that the Post Office Department, with the wicked HITCHCOCK at its head, has been improving its service, and reducing its deficit at the same time. Such governmental activities attract scant attention as they progress, but their result is generally believed. Particularly are they indices of the good faith, tenacity of purpose and strength of intention of the Administration.

No Mr. TAFT can congratulate himself on much that has been done and on the prospect of what is to be done. He can attack the questions that require his personal action with the consciousness that his firm intent to conduct his office in the interest of the taxpayer and the public is generally recognized and heartily applauded. Nor need he be worried about the small annoyances to which he has been subjected. The campaign of misrepresentation that has been waged against him is collapsing, and he is again to receive the respect that has always been due to him.

## David Bennett Hill.

For some time Mr. HILL has been retired from politics in so far as a man to whom politics had so long been the breath of his nostrils could retire. In the estimation of his best friends he would have done better to give up the game sooner than he did and without making that futile concession, the famous coal "plank," to the "Adullamites," Coxwitses, Socialists, as earlier he had named that gallimaufry of radicalism which was to triumph, temporarily at least, in both parties. He did not belong in that gallery; there was hardly a place for him in that bryanized and bastardized concern which figured as the Democracy since 1896 until very recently. Mr. HILL is gone just as the Democratic revival, the restoration of Democratic sanity, is in sight, just when the Democratic party is become the hope of conservative men and the bulwark of the Constitution.

Yet the ancient landmarks have been overthrown by the tide of socialism. Perhaps the finest intellectual expression, the most statesmanlike and weighty utterance, the highest public service of DAVID BENNETT HILL, is found in his two great speeches against the Federal income tax. He spoke in vain for the moment, at least, he fought in vain a delusion industriously propagated by demagogues and spread now from the Populists to the Republicans as well as to the Democrats. It is well worth a thoughtful man's while to read these extracts from Mr. HILL'S speech in the Senate, June 21, 1894:

Much is said about the general Government protecting property and that therefore property should pay taxes directly to it. Such protection is more of a fiction than a reality. More of a theory than a practical result. In truth and in fact the property and personal liberty of the citizen is protected almost exclusively and entirely by his local, county and State Governments. The local Governments are those which protect property and personal rights, which supply us with fire and police protection, with sewer privileges, with pure and wholesome water, with gas and electricity for our streets, which maintain our pavements and roads, which arrest and punish our offenders, which support our public schools and sustain our countless charitable institutions and charter our public convalescent, reformatory and other institutions, protect our suffrages and maintain public order everywhere, and which make life worth living.

The obligation of ourselves and our accumulated property is to the State and local Governments, and not to the general Government, except in the remotest degree.

In fact the general Government has but a limited jurisdiction over us, which is defined in the Constitution. It can legislate but little in regard to our domestic affairs. All the various relations of life and our business, our occupations, our contracts, our homes, our comforts and privileges are all regulated by the State and not the nation.

It is not enough that the Turkish Government should do this for the Turkish Government must be completely controlled by the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government must be completely controlled by the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government must be completely controlled by the Turkish Government.

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## The Trifling Route.

Not long ago Mr. Mc ARON said in an official communication that the company of which he is president was thinking of building on the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway. His announcement had been anticipated by Mr. MILLEN'S declaration that the New Haven Railroad is on the lookout for a subway entrance to Manhattan for its great suburban traffic. The trifling route, indeed, has been planned with a view to assimilating the New Haven suburban passenger coaches. Other interests have been mentioned as prospective bidders, and a great banking house, it has been said on authority, is ready to finance subway construction by the Interborough.

Yet no bids were received yesterday on the Public Service Commission's contract for the trifling route. Does any one doubt that under present transit conditions in this overcrowded town a new subway could be laid out which private capital would be eager to build and operate? What then is the trouble with the contract offered by the Public Service Commission? The city is rich enough to build from any sort of speculations, no matter how grotesque they may be, but it is rich enough to stand an annual debit on the giant trifling route equal in proportion to the \$1,615,000 deficit on its pigny municipal ferry service?

## Turkey Gets Her Loan.

The grand HAKKI Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, for funds to meet the Budget has at last been rewarded by a loan from France of \$30,000,000. The loan was secured, according to advices from Paris upon the terms demanded by France, and the issue will be made in Paris as soon as the agreement has been formally ratified.

The negotiations, which were broken off several times by France and as often resumed at the initiative of the Ottoman Government, carried with them a peculiar train of incidents, in that something more than the mere question of security for the money entered as important considerations. The earliest terms insisted upon by France were held by the more aggressive and militant members of the Young Turk party as keeping the nation still in leading strings. They objected to this because they were justly proud of what they had already achieved and were anxious not to lose prestige in the eyes of their own nation.

Turkey's indebtedness to France is about \$30,000,000, two and one-half milliards of francs, three times as great as that to Germany, her next greatest creditor, and about 15 per cent of the total foreign indebtedness of the Ottoman Empire. For this reason France was not inclined to make a further loan without knowing something of the purpose to which the money was to be put, and also without being fully satisfied with the security. In the course of the negotiation there arose rumors of a convention entered into by Turkey with the Triple Alliance through an understanding with Rumania, and preparations for war through the massing of troops along the Greco-Turkish borders. France naturally objected to strengthening the position of Austria and Germany at her own expense in the Balkans, and she disapproved of a military adventure, which she considered a war with Bulgaria and Greece to be entirely upon funds borrowed to build up an army and navy.

The return of the Grand Vizier from Paris after his unsuccessful mission had a sobering effect at Constantinople. The prolonged negotiations had left the finances of the nation in such a state that DAVID REY, the Minister of the Treasury, resigned and he was followed by MAHMUD USLU-SAKET Pasha, the Minister of War, and TALAT REY, Minister of the Interior, all three of whom had been backed up as most conservative members of the Ministry.

The resumption of the negotiations at Constantinople was upon a more definite basis of understanding. The contention of France was that it was

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## Along Cape Cod.

Along Cape Cod means that Mr. Foss will range from Woods Hole up through Wapsett, Cohasset, Mashpee, Hyannis, Dennis, Chatham and Truro to Provincetown in the time it would take another man to hire a hall at Falmouth and make one speech there. There can be no doubt Mr. Foss will stump the entire State. "Manassett" will be full of the echoes of his rich, resonant voice in a little while, and no one will know just where he is speaking.

From Canagayue comes the story of a brush between a squad of the Rural Guard and a band of desperadoes. The band, led by a man named Tommas, was operating the Indians' machine gun, and the Rural Guard, led by a man named Tommas, was operating the Indians' machine gun.

## Target Bob.

Tennessee is Not in the Humor to Make a Governor of a Negro-Andro. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN: In giving Target Bob's repertoire a recent editorial in the SUN failed to mention the fiddling Senator's specialty. The tacking Hen. The old hen is cackling again, right, but it's a false alarm. There ain't no egg. Tennessee has no Governorship for pardoning negroes. Neither has it any further Senatorial togs to confer with cloven hoofs. EDGAR STRAMMAN, CANY FOLKS, Tenn. October 17.

## As to Changing the Name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN: The very determined lay vote at the triennial Episcopal convention at Cincinnati has in my judgment saved the Protestant Episcopal Church from a name change. I would have to see the name changed to either The American Church or The American Episcopal Church, in which it has lost its identity. The name change is a mistake. The name change is a mistake. The name change is a mistake.

To illustrate what I mean, suppose that in England it was proposed to eliminate the word Protestant and insert the word Catholic. There would be a great deal of talk about it, but it would go on in the days of Queen Anne and the Pretender to realize the position. In addition to this we must bear in mind that during the last part of the century the Episcopal Church in America has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. This fact alone would intensify the prejudice among Protestants.

The conditions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America are such that it is impossible to distinguish it from the Reformed or Calvinist. It has been well said that no church can be built up on a negation, and Protestantism is a negation, but it would be very difficult to make any change at the present time. It appears that the House of Bishops was against the change.

A vote is recorded with the assertion, which is repeated by Sidney Smith, that there are men, women and clergy, and we are to be congratulated that there were a few men in the convention, including the four sent as lay deputies from New York. ALEXANDER, BROOKLYN, October 17.

## A Gentle Reminder From India.

The Post Office has its delights, and Mr. Mendenhall's letter to the Indian who turned him over to have got indignation from a dictionary of foreign languages. He is a subject of the United States and wants promotion. Here is his letter.

I have the honor to request you that I do not receive any answer to my petition as yet. I am a subject of the United States and I want to be a citizen. I am a subject of the United States and I want to be a citizen. I am a subject of the United States and I want to be a citizen.

## Girl Messengers for London Post Offices.

Arrangements for the employment of girls in London for the purpose of carrying mail to the principal post offices are being completed, and it is anticipated that the experiment will be made on Jan. 1 at the London office. The girls will be employed to carry mail to the principal post offices and to the principal post offices.

## THE ARAB FOR NO WAY.

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